

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1879.

orienn Institute. Forty-ighth National Exhibition th's Theatre-Louis the Eleventh, Matines, chering Mal —Concert,

Duly's Theatre-Wires. Mailnes. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Barb Blene, Mailnes Grand Opera House-Rip Van Winkle, Matthew New York Aquarism—H. H. S. Finders, Maliner Niblo's Garden-Enchentment, Malines, Olympic Thontre-Across the Atlantic.

Park Theatre-Our American Courts. Matine

San Francisco Muntrette Broatway and 19th et. Matte Standard Theatre-Hamlet. Mattee. Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guard Chewder, Mattee. Enlon Square Theatre-My Pariner. Mailner. Wollack's Theatre-Contempt of Court. Matrices

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 18, 1879, was: 137,745 Weekly 120,554 Piorelay 120,564 Finday 121,702 Saturday

Not Unimportant in Itself.

Total for the week ...

On one point there appears to be a substantial agreement of all parties; and that is that the only immediate effect of John KELLY's candidacy will be the defeat of Gov. ROBINSON.

Waving, for the purpose of this article, all discussion of its ultimate influence, next year, on the chances of both parties in the the trade with the Middle Empire, now Presidential election, it is well worth while for Democrats to consider whether they are quite ready to put ALONZO B. CORNELL in the place of Lucius Robinson as Governor of the State of New York for three years to

Judging Gov. Ronnson's administration as harshly as possible, still it must be conceded that its excellencies have been many. Its faults comparatively few. And what is it proposed to substitute for

such an administration? A man who represents the worst wing of the Republican party-that is the GRANT wing. It is not an unimportant matter in itself

Democrats should think twice before they prefer Cornell to Robinson.

The Case of Consul Bailey.

The Department of State is now officially informed by its own chosen agent that the charges made by Col. Mossy, present Consul at Hong Kong, against his predecessor, DAVID H. BAILEY, of having embezzled thirty or forty thousand dollars of fees. Treasury, are true, and established by the records of the Consulate.

When these charges were first preferred, soon after Mosby took possession of the office, though verified in a form to demand | and the Straits. The United States, meanthe gravest and most prompt attention, Mr. Evants allowed them to pass unnoticed. Had it not been for the exposures made by THE SUS, it is doubtful if any inquiry would have been ordered, because the Department acted wholly on the assumption of BAILEY's innocence. Mr. Evarrs had Shanghal, after he had removed Myers and | ing for this fact, however, we must bear in WELLS successively from the latter Consulate, for no other reason than that they had exposed and proven the corruption and thievery of George F. Seward and of O. B. BRADFORD as Consul and Vice-Consul at BEWARD was able to exercise in the Department, while he himself was accused of crime. and was under an investigation by a com-

mittee of the House of Representatives. reflect upon his own appointment, especially as Bailey was the next friend of SEWARD, Osaca and Hlogo, Japan, was detailed for this special service. His report confirms every material respect; and although BAILEY personal conference with STAHEL after the investigation, in order that his explanation might accompany the report, the main facts are not denied, and the attempt to impair their force is an utter failure.

It thus appears that SEWARD, as Consul at Shanghai, and BAILEY, as Consul at Hong Kong, pursued a similar course of plunder for years. Each knew the methods of the other, and there was a tacit understanding between them for mutual protection. They organized in China a ring which proved injurious to commerce, and exercised arbitrary authority by a system of extortion which seems almost incredible, now that it has been uncovered. Complaint at the Department was useless, for no matter who made it, or what might be its nature, the Consuls were invariably sustained. Consequently merchants, shipmasters, and sailors stopped complaining, and submitted to imposition and outrage rather than incur the expense of going to Washington to get a

Mr. KEIM, as special agent to examine all the principal Consulates of Europe and of China and Japan, reported four years ago the corrupt practices of SEWARD at Shanghai. Mr. Fish's answer to that report was to make SEWARD Minister at Pekin. The House of Representatives investigated the charges against SEWARD, found them proved, and re ported a resolution to impeach him, which only failed by artfully contrived delay. The testimony was published to the world, yet In the face of it Mr. EVARTS sent SEWARD back to Pekin, not only as a defiance to Congress, but as an insult to the Chinese Gov-

ernment. Both these offenders may escape the pun-Ishment they deserve, even if Congress should be disposed to not quickly and efficiently. It is understood that Sawann intends to resign before the meeting of Congress, in anticipation of an impeachment: and BAILEY, with a knowledge of the proof. against him, will probably follow in his footsteps. No doubt Mr. Evarts will crown his work by accepting their resignations.

Our Trade with China.

It is known that the volume of American commerce with Chinese ports has of late diminished, but the grave extent of the decline is very seldem recognized. The returns of Chinese custom houses for the past fiscal year are at hand, showing just what quota of the export and import business belongs to the United States, and the figures present a striking contrast to the state of things six

In 1873, notwithstanding the continued depression of our shipping interest during the years following our civil war, the United Btates were credited with 5,001 entries and clearances at Chinese harbors, and with an aggregate tonnage of 5,483,203, against 6,955 capacity of 3,645,557 tons. On the other

ing Jan. 1, 1879, prove that out of a total of 20,928 vessels entered and cleared, possessmg an aggregate carrying power of 13,436,394 tons, not less than 9,973, representing a tonpage of 7,439,373, are assigned to British owners. During the same period that portion of the Chinese junk trade which pays duties like foreign ships, numbered nearly 1,700 vessels, with a capacity of 121,000 tons, while of foreign built craft purchased by Chinese and salling under their national colors there were nearly 5,200 entries and clearances. comprehending a tonnage of more than four and a quarter millions. Of the remaining 4,000 vessels whose arrival and departure were registered at the treaty ports, the Germans claim about one-half, or 1,983, with a united tonnege of three-quarters of a million. The other moiety is distributed among eleven nationalities, the United States extons. This is an astonishing falling off within the short term of five years, and large fleet of river steamboats was transferred from the American to the Chinese flag, this fact does not by any means account for the great shrinkage. It is noteworthy, also, that even since the close of 1877, although the total value of the foreign trade has slightly decreased, the amount of business done by British and German shipping has been materially augmented. It appears that in the case of the German empire the advance did not fall far short of 50 per cent. It is not a pleasant spectacle to find our country, which recently vied with England on a nearly equal footing for

eclipsed by Germany as a maritime power

in Chinese waters.

Let us look now at the proportion of exports and imports which is attributed to us in the Chinese statistics. The aggregate value of foreign commerce with the treaty ports in the last fiscal year was, in round numbers, 130,000,000 taels, or say \$207,000,000, reckoning the tael at a dollar and a half. Of this total Great Britain, including her dependencies of Hong Kong and India monopolized more than 119,000,000 taels, or more than \$178,000,000. The United States, on the other hand, are credited with only a little more than \$13,000,000 more than half as much, or \$8,500,000, being contributed by Japan. It is true that the goods imported from Hong Kong into China do, to a limited extent, come originally from America, but precise data on this head are not accessible. If we pass to details we observe that the quota of tea forwarded directly to the United States seems almost insignificant. The total quantity of the herb sent out of China in 1878 amounted, in round numbers. which should have been returned to the to 1,900,000 piculs, or say 113,000 tons, the picul being fixed by treaty at 1334 pounds Out of this aggregate export 1,060,000 piculs went to Great Britain, besides 175,000 to Hong Kong, and smaller quantities to India while, took only 228,000 piculs, half of which was green tea, or actually less than the overland trade to Russia and Siberia, chiefly in brick tea, so called, which was computed at 275,000 piculs. It is plain, therefore, that the American consumption of the herb has ceased to be a matter of much consequence promoted Bailey from Hong Kong to to the Chinese tea merchant. In account-

In the transit trade, or forwarding of foreign goods from treaty ports to points in Bhanghai. That promotion was brought the interior of the empire, the United States about through the singular influence which still rank next to Great Britain. This species of commerce is subject to an ad valorem duty of 21 per cent., and during the past year nearly 53,000 passes were issued authorizing the inland movement of mer-Therefore, Mr. Evants was indisposed to chandise. Of these Great Britain took some 33,000, and the United States 9,500; next came the native merchants, who received about whom the Department had done its best to 9,300 passes, and the small remainder was protect and defend in every way, even after | divided between five European countries his guilt had been made clear beyond the and Japan. It seems that for the transport possibility of successful dispute. Finally he of export staples from the interior to the was forced by public opinion to investigate | scaboard only 935 passes were applied for, of We may add that of the total revenue levied by the Chinese Government on its the statements of Mosay substantially, in foreign trade, amounting to \$20,000,000, nearly \$13,000,000 are contributed by Great was allowed the exceptional privilege of a Britain. About \$3,000,000 are paid by Chinese merchants who avail themselves of the foreign Custom House: \$1,250,000 come from the German shippers; about three-quarters of a million from France, and less than half a million from America. In a word the prospect is, that unless the decline the past five years is arrested, the United States may be eclipsed even by Japan as a competitor for Chinese traffic.

mind the strenuous and efficient measures

taken to introduce the Japanese varieties

into the American market.

How to Form Acquaintances.

An impatient correspondent repeats question he asked us a few weeks ago. wondering that we could let it go unanswered. He thinks it far more important than many to which we have replied and perhaps it is not less important, though he ought to have been able to answer it for himself. Here is the question:

"Six: In vain have I looked for an answer to the fo "Siz. In vain have I looked for an answer to the following inquire. What, in your opinion, would be the best mode of forming the acquaintance of a lady or residence in the absence of any personal introduction by a third party or motual acquaintance, that is, it such mutual friend cannot be found to introduce one to one with whom it is desirable to form an acquaintance! If the quently happens, especially in large cities, where the formiliarities prevailing in small towards do not exist, that one meets occasionally a person with whom one likes it be acquainted, yet no opportunity offers for any introduction.

"There seems to be no rule applicable to such case except the rule of common sense, of addressing a jet son directly by letter stating one's wistless in the plaines and most direct manner, with references to tachitate is quiry where a person is a stranger in the communit where he or she may live at the time. Am I right?

The rule of common sense certainly applies here as elsewhere, and it prevents a man's doing what our fcorrespondent suggests. If you can't make the acquaintances you desire in any other way than by soliciting their notice by letter, enclosing your credentials, you will have to go without them among people whose acquaintance is worth having. Surely no lady would pay any attention to such a letter, which she might rightly regard as an importmence, or the

stupid advance of a pushing fellow. That is not the way to make acquaintances in the city or the country either. Such a thing a man may properly do to form a usiness association, provided he lacks emplayment and has to resort to that means of getting it; but it is a poor method to adopt for the establishment of relations of friendship, except as they may grow out of a usiness connection.

In any place where a man may settle himself, if his character is good and he has qualities to engage the interest and secure the confidence of people, he need not be long indrawing to him frien is and acquaintances And if he desires it, the circle will be constantly widening, for though he may be a stranger to society about him, those with whom he gains association will know people enough to whom to introduce him if they are so inclined.

Picking up chance acquaintances without a formal introduction is a dangerous busiunder the British flag, offering a combined | ness, especially for women, and discreet women are on their guard against the adhand, the reports for the twelvementh end- | vances of strangers. They find by experi- | blundering yard master will be indicted tried. | summated and attractive manner.

ence that the conventions of society are for their protection, and that it is foolish to disregard them. In the ordinary and wellapproved way they can get all the friends and admirers they need, and if they travel out of that path they may come to grief. Silly girls will sometimes return the glances and be flattered by the attentions of fellows they meet only on the streets, but they hazard a great deal by doing it. A man whose friendship is worth having has too much respect for women to ogle them in the

streets or to push himself into their notice. If our correspondent has no common friend to introduce him to the people he is anxious to know, let him wait until he finds one before he seeks to gratify his desire. If he should send a stranger a letter request ing acquaintanceship, and enclosing certificates of character, no matter how strong hibiting only 1,018 ships, representing 341,942 they were, he might be set down as a fool or a lunatic, whereas he would be only lacking in a knowledge of the world and a sense of although it is true that in the interval a propriety. People who live in the same community and who are congenial to each other, are apt to meet in time without the use of such means for forcing an introduction. Besides, you must remember that the ladies and gentlemen you are anxious to know may not care about knowing you. If they become as desirous of making your acquaintance as you are of getting into their society, they will find a way of bringing about the meeting.

It is, however, true that many deserving and unobtrusive young men from the country come to the cities and long pine for society. They suffer in morals and manners, too, for the lack of it. They miss the refin ing and protecting influences of their homes, and in their loneliness may be led to fall into a sort of company which not only spoils their habits, but also shuts them out of society where better ideas and safer amusements prevail. But they can't gain friends in any such way as our correspondent suggests. If they are careful about the acquaintances they first form and preserve their integrity, they will gradually get a social currency. One of the best things about the churches, with their societies of various kinds, is the opportunity they can afford young men who are strangers in town to get into reputable company. And yet how many fashionable churches are ready to look out for the moral welfare of these youth? They may be crammed into cheap boarding houses, from which they can only go to questionable places for the solace of society.

An Expensive Chase.

Under great difficulties and at much cost, Gen. MERRITT is believed to be on the road from White River Agency to Uncompangre Agency, at the head of a thousand or more The distance to Uncompangre, troops. which lies nearly due south from White River, is about a hundred and fifty miles.

With everything to favor such a march the cost of mules and wagons, of paying and feeding civilian employees, of forage and the transportation of forage, of rations and their transportation, would be something serious. In addition comes the cost of ammunition and its transportation, the pay of frontier scouts and Indian guides, and the heavy expense of supplying anew the animals already killed in this campaign. This last item alone will probably exceed a hundred thousand dollars.

These expenses are now likely to be augmented by the heavy snow storms which have set in throughout northern Colorado. The disabling of horses and wagons and the sickness among the troops will be increased by this severe weather, the snow being awent by the bleak winds into heavy drifts upon the roads through caffons, making the passage of wagon trains and of troops very

But what is the march for? Everything is quiet at Los Pinos and Uncompangre Agent STANLEY and Chief OURAY at these points have been steadily and successfully exerting their influence to draw the White River Utes away from the warpath. The march of MERICIT from THORNBURGH's batthe charges, and Julius Stahel, Consulat | which Great Britain used nearly one-half. | thefield to the White River Agency was not listurbed by a single hostile shot, although the road ran through a perilous caffon. On arriving at the agency, Gen. MERRITT sent out cavalry, who scouted for fifty miles around without finding one Indian.

To conduct a campaign against hostlie Indians it would probably be needful to accumulate supplies in the region where Gen. MERRITT is now operating, and this in itself would be a costly operation. But the fact that he contemplates pushing ahead, with out such a provision, to Uncompangre implies that no resistance is expected either there or on the route. If so, what is the necessity for going?

The movement forward seems to be based on the theory that the troops will be able to hunt out the Indians who fought Thorn-BURGH and killed MEEKER and his em ployees. But these Indians have probably divided themselves up among the various Ute agencies, where they cannot be discovered. Chief OURAY has already said that the Utes would do no more fighting, unless forced, and his prediction has thus far proved correct. The money to be wasted on a winter campaign might better be devoted to paying the Utes what has long been due them

In the course of some remarks made by JOHN McKEON at a Democratic mass meeting at Mott Haven on Thursday night, he earnestly ounced Tammany Hall. said," who has any self-respect would degrade himself by supporting such an organization. For myself, it will be part of the duty I owe to iberal principles to exert every energy to de stroy the little power left to it." Good! Good! JOHN MCKEON is right.

Young men who will reach their twentyirst year between the last day for registration and election day, or on that day, should understand that they are entitled to be registered. also that they cannot vote unless they are regis-

Cricketers in this neighborhood may find onsolation in noting that the Irish eleven have thus far beaten all the Canadian clubs, includ-ing even the excellent Hamilton eleven. Hithrto, the Philadelphians have proved the only players able to beat thom. Their score a Whitby of 396 runs in one inning surpasses any hing accomplished this side of the line.

After hearing all the testimeny respecting as Jackson Junction railroad slaughter, the Coroner's pury find that the yard master was riminally negligent in ordering the switch encine out upon the main track, that th ngineer is a naurable for obeying the order, hat the switchman is also consurable, and that t may be well for the Michigan Central Bailtoad lompany to provide additional safeguards against danger at a point where passenger trains dash at a high rate of speed, around a urve and over a sunken road bed, into and through a crowded switching yard. The pury mildig allude to the "existing difficulties in the way of incoming trains from the Hast o taining the reason of their dof-centual suggestion. It is perfectly along that, while rechless on play-esvere immediately responsible for the frightful Isaster at Jackson Junction, the essential responsibility rests upon the railroad company that had falled to take a bequite prevantions for the entery of its passengers. We suppose the

and sent to State prison, as he richly deserved to be. But the company, his employer, the greater culprit, will get off with the payment of a larger or smaller sum of money to the surviving victims of its carelessness and to the

families of the dead. The discovery of two new planets, one by Prof. PETERS, the Clinton veteran, and the other by Palisa in Berlin, was announced last week. Such discoveries have become so frequent of late years that hardly any notice is taken of them outside of the observatories. These little planets are, in fact, so minute that the equator of more than one of them might serve as a track for the ASTLEY belt contests. WESTON'S antics and Hazael's green trunks could be watched to advantage by spectators armed with telescopes on the other little planets in the

A much greater importance attaches to the search that is said to be going on for another great planet beyond Neptune. Disturbances in the orbits of the outer planets lead astronomers to believe that the outermost of the sun's great family of worlds remains to be discovered. If within the next six months it is announced that a new planet, a thousand times larger than the earth and twice as far away as Neptune, has been found, the interest in the discovery will not be confined to the observatories.

"A National Nuisance" is what the St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls the so-called National Board of Health, The Globe-Democrat's Memphis correspondent accuses the Board of " planning a system new to civilized ages, of besieging and fencing in the unfortunate city," and thus not only causing a total cessation of commerce and travel, but also closing every avenue by which the people could earn a livelihood. He adds:

earn a livelihood. He adds:

"In taking a retrospective view of the situation, one is forcibly reminded of the epidemic of 1873 in this city, and the hundreds of other yellow fever epidemics in the various cities of the land of five times the magnitude of this one, with no apread of the fever elsewhere, without historhance to local commerce and travel, and without reading even a ripple on the surface outside. All this was before the National Board of Health was hear of out, alsa! how is it with poor Nemphis in 1879? Unless out, alsa! how is it with poor Nemphis in 1879? Unless upon the apoit the most vivid imagination could not active to itself the desolate, for form and lowly condition of a city once so far, so beautiful and enticing to the merchant and to the tradesman."

But the National Board of Health must, or ourse, appear to do something for the money which Congress has so lavishly and inconsiderately appropriated for its use-even if it makes itself a nuisance.

The lamps in the Third avenue elevated cars are miserably dim-worse, if it be possible, than those of the Fourth avenue horse cars or those of the Hudson River Railroad; incomparably worse than those of the average horse car or steam car. Niggardly management is very apt to show itself in a detail like this; and public experience is that the richer a carrying corporation, and the fewer hands its vast earnings pass into, the more is public comfort dis-regarded to save a cent here and there. People sometimes like to glance at the evening paper in these elevated cars; but no reading in them is possible at night without injury to the eyes Apart from the question of reading, these cars should be made as cheerful after dark as the ordinary horse car. The managers know what a good lamp is, for they have excellent ones for their money takers. The difference of cost between a good light and a bad one, compared with the daily earnings of a car, is trivial.

With the multiplicity of champion walks championships are getting mixed. Last winter PANCHOT won the championship of America by a champion walk, and a belt in token thereof: week ago MURPHY won another championship of America by a champion walk, and an entirely different beit in token thereof. There was said to be a third championship of America won in Philadelphia, and there may obviously be a fourth or fifth, quite exclusive of the eel-and-toe championship, as the English walkers call it, now held by Guyon. Then there is a championship of England for which Americans contend, as well as these championships of America for which Englishmen contend. ASTLEY belt champion walks fill in the interspaces. It is obvious that with all these championships and challenges overlapping, a champion may some day be caught on one side of the Atlantic striving for a new championship, when he ought to be on the other side defending his own.

HAYES is growing gray. Fifty thousand deliars a year, deadhead rides over the rail-roads, a successful competition with the prize ox as an object of popular curiosity at cattle shows—all these delights are dear to Hayes's heart. But they are all poisoned by the consciousness that he is a Fraud. That is enough to make any man's hair turn gray.

To the Editor of the Sun-Ser: The folowing problem, though apparently simple, has proved
too much for me or any of my friends to whom I have
tiven it, and how wond my friends to whom I have
tiven it, and how wond it to you, trusting you will give
me solution or leit me why it cannot be done.

The solution of the me why it cannot be done
to the solution of the me to the particular of which
they have to receive \$1(8). They you to have at appoint
they have to receive \$1(8), but you've have at opsarred that one shall receive \$2(8), per yard more than the
other, now how morn yards must each man cut in order
that each shall receive \$2(8).

New Sussemers.

The problem is solved by an algebraic equation thus: Let z represent the smaller of the prices per yard. Then by the terms of the problem $\frac{50.00}{z} + \frac{20.00}{z+z} = 100$. Clearing of fractions and dividing by 100 gives 50z + 1250 + 50x $=x^2+25x$. Transposing and reducing gives $75x+1250=x^2$, or, in another form, $x^2-75x=$ 1250. Completing the square of the left hand member by adding the square of half 75, gives x2 -75x + 1406.25 = 1250 + 1406.25. Extracting the square root, both sides, gives z = 37.5 = 51.5or z = 89. Consequently, one man must cut 56.18 yards at 89 cents per yard, and the other 43.82 yards at \$1.14 per yard.

Cortlandt Parker on the Confessional.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Cortlandt Parker summed up for Mr. Blair, he, too, had some thing to say regarding confession. He gave his own ex-perience when he was Prosecutor of the Pieus in this says Mr. Parker. " he denounced a certain person as hi says Mr. Parker. The present Blaspo McQuad of Rochester was then a priest in Newark, and was called upon to administ the last efficacy of the Church to the dring man from his contession the press learned that Broxton's dying declaration of accutation was the and that the rest murd-rer was his own brother, who had stables him by mistake. Yet the man presisted in his afficing him by mistake. Yet the man presisted in his afficing him straight was only by returning to grant him absolution that the good nriest compelled him even when the dews of death were on his brow, to consent to breaking the seal of the contessional that the truth might be fold.

Father McQuard did not not as a sex-Judge Tilsworth would have us believe technic priests are wont to account to those sec usions. He did not make Braxton "best that threach a religious coroning ventessian his sins would be all wiped out and forgiven tim." Why should we suppose Patters Mendell acted differently when preparing Join Armstrong his decade. The observations want to sked one world should in the feature of Armstrongs mind want to take the religious state of Armstrongs mind want to take the religious state of Armstrongs mind want to take the religious state of Armstrongs mind want to take the religious state of Armstrongs mind want to the religious state of Armstrongs mind was not asked one world should in the seal of the confessional. In this Mr. Parker is clearly in erroy. "Index no circumstances is the "well of the confessional in this Mr. Parker is clearly in erroy." Index no tell the dving man that he miss extract that these statement before certainty, what Braing McQuad dut was to tell the dving man that he miss extract that these statement before the confessional."

**Second Office of the seal of the confessional in the seal of the confessional in the seal of the confessional."

***Account to the seal of the confessional in the seal of the confessional. The seal of curderer. The present Bishop McOught of Rochesto NEWARK, Oct. 18

Gates on Perry boats Demanded. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On THE LIGITOR OF THE SUN-SU. On unraday evening the 5 Wheat from Boosevelt street, on thering her slip, struck the post, and two young men ere thrown into the water. One of them went under e. Boot. A bridge heard signaled the fills to stop, hen the best had backed away the young man came the surface, and was resemed by a brave reliew what maded in. The his preservers street in the cathing were less. The ferry company ought to low, gates on vividents.

Material Food Better than Mental.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. When W. H. Vanderick issued the order to discontinue the (i) W. H. Valuettian assumed the order to discontinue the all of refreshments on this road, why add he not stop hose, beak flends that into state road from New York to inflain, by the area agree ones or passengers. It would be better for dry and agree ones or passengers, it would be better for dry and agree that is less found hose, to other flowers principle goods, and theket principles, in levels have be represented by.

Bleger Game for Mr. MacLean.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOC: After readelican, in caseing the arrest and presecution of a social ley for saidling a shoreful of sant on the broadway precincil. I directly say that there is sane hold worthly of his held at the city done, Twenty social stort. East liver, where a seem is dot gather has been time on the whars potential the atmosphere for the past two weeks.

J. L. W.

A very charming book to Two l and the Shirt or the days by George t. Waring. It is published in sump-tions style by the Harpers, and has a great number of name above woodcuts. Mr. Waring sees all that lette to eren in his travels, and describes it in the most simple

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The newspaper generals who said that Cabul could not be reached before November are discouraged. All their statistics as to transportation and supplies and the fatal scarcity of camels have gone for naught, and, instead of painful operations lasting all the winter between the Shutargardan and Jellalabad, and no effective advance on the capital before spring. Cabul is now in the possession of Gen. Roberts's command. No effective opposition appears to have been offered by the mutineers, who have probably gone in the direction of Herat, and the resistance of the hill tribes, of which there had been such apprehension, amounted to little more than light guerrilla skirmishing. The body of the unfortunate Resident has been recovered, the fidelity of Yakoob Khan has been recatablished, and the situation is greatly sim-

pliffed. The next steps of the British authorities will be in the direction of securing the ringleaders in the mutiny, and, if possible, all concerned in the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari. It is not probable that these efforts will meet with any very conspicuous success, for the parties to the outbreak are thoroughly alive to British sentiment on the subject, and will take care to keep out of the way. Cabul itself is more likely o suffer, and its fate is foreshadowed with tol orable clearness. Twice stained with the blood of an English Ambassador and twice disgraced by a savagely violated hospitality, it would be none too stern a lesson for Asiatics, the Telegraph thinks, were it razed to the ground.

The course that will finally recommend itself will more probably involve the possession of strategic points commanding Cabul, the restriction of its population within well circumscribed limits as to class and numbers, and the permanent occupation of the Bala Hissar. This would give ample security to the new Resident and would render the Cabulese, unsided, powerless for avil for some time to come. English ournals with a predilection for saying things thely to irritate Russia suggest that the arms of the Punjaub be moved westward and permantently concentrated on the Indo-Afghan rontier.

Russia has had trouble enough lately with the Tekké Turcomans, and is in precisely the same attitude with regard to them that England is in oward Afghanistan. The expedition has been rigorously pushed since the death of Gen. Lazareff, and, in spite of the difficulties that beset t, has succeeded in completely routing the enire organized force opposed to it. This inrolved one of those cruel and murderous episodes that appear to be inseparable from Rus-sia's military progress in the East, namely, the bombarding of a town in which the bulk of the contiguous and defenceless population had taken refuge, consisting chiefly of women and children. The firing was kept up for three days, and resulted in the slaughter of thousands f persons.

English intrigue in Persia has been sucsessful and has caused the bitterest; feeling in tussia. The Tekké expedition was in a fair way to get all the required supplies and trans-portation from Turcoman and Persian Khans with whom extensive arrangements for that purpose had been made, when an order was ssued forbidding the border authorities to allow any trains or camel drivers to pass into Russian territory. Part of the expedition had dready passed on, Gen. Lazareff feeling confident of his communications with his base of supplies, and the delay that resulted when the Persian contractors withdrew was exasperat-ing in the extreme. The Russians claim that is movement was clearly due to English influence in Persia, and point to a great many significant occurrences in support of their view. There is very little doubt of it, and the fact that Russia herself was intriguing in Persia at the same time against English interests loes not mitigate Russian irritation at English success when competing in the same line of liplomatic rascality.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrangement of the new principalities in Zululand meets with a great deal of opposition and hostile criticism. People at the Cape hold that the thirteen new rulers will be fighting all the time, and that England has not provided any means of keeping them in check.

One of the new chiefs selected is John Dunn. He is an Englishman, a Zulu chief, and a very practical sort of gentleman. He was Cetywayo's friend and confidant, conducted that monarch's correspondence, sold him breechloaders and mmunition to an extraordinary extent, and married an untold number of eligible Zulu adies. His first act on receiving his appointment was to order the missionaries all off the premises, a proceeding which the other chiefs will in all probability promptly imitate. Great alarm is expressed by the Board of Foreign Missions at an act which closes a fertile field of religious expenditure. John Dunn's motives are not explained, but, as he is an Englishman it is reasonable to suppose that he is controlled by notions of political economy only. In any

event, John Dunn is a remarkable man. An English religious paper has something about one of John Dunn's particular missionaries under the heading of "Quickly and Literally Answered Prayer:"

A missionary was scated in the mission church when a heavy storm came on. A friend was preaching and another interpreting near him. The fears of the missionary were excited that his friend's hald lead might similar to be biglining. He was so valuable as a preacher that the missionary breathed a short prayer that it might not be a. The preacher had just announced "Suffer the little children to come unto me." &c. when, amid the deafen hig noise of thunder and tailing rain, a terrife crais broke over the classel, and the missionary was telled to the ground, but not killed. A little child was askept in its unother's arms close by, the lightning shock ran from its head to its feet, and after one gasp its spirit soared away to heaven.

It is not particularly edifying to find a religious paper putting Providence in the attitude of preserving bald-headed gontlemen by the expedient of making lightning conductors out of Zulu babies. But then, when it is least aware of it, the religious press is apt to be the most irreligious there is.

His Grace of Beaufort, who has just got back from the United States, appears to have picked up while there a good deal of useful information from statisticians like Mr. Delmonico o New York and an excellent gentleman, an actor named Florence, in whose company hespent most of his time during his visit to America. At any rate his Grace has written a most sensible letter to the English farmers and his own tenuntry, in which he gives a great deal of sound advice on the subject of competition in cereals with America. He goes into all the figures, cost of labor land, tillage, transportation, relative tereage, &c., and winds up by cautioning his readers against jumping at the conclusion that the present competition from across the Atlantic will cease. On the contrary, he assumes, and with a great deal of reason, that American cereals will grow cheaper and cheaper in the English market, and he advises the English farmers to turn their attention, as soon as they can, to cattle and sheep. The Duke's letter is being read with no little interest, and it is evident that a good deal of weight attaches to hi Karolyi, a Magyar of extraordinary statur-

and great physical strength, was known as over Europe for his feats with boa constrictors. They were of a peculiarity sensational character, and fascinating enough in their way to have secured him some followers like the Englishman who attended the lion tamer everywhere he went until the catastrophe that h other day at Madrid Karolyi was performing one of his most consarional feats, which consisted in allowing a huge beareonstrictor, over twenty feet in length, to enfold his body in its tremendous coils, when suddenly a piercing ory estated him, which was greeted by the sublic with a round of applause, under the supposition that its utterance constituted a part of the performance. It proved, however, to be the outcome of a strong man' death agony. The gigantic snake had tightened its coils and crushed poor Karolvi's life out of him with one terrific squeeze. As glassy stare, the plaudits died away, and were neseeded by the stillness of utter consternation. The snake and its lifeless victim swayed second or two of inexpressible horror, and then toppled over on the boards of the stage; but the boa did not in the least relax his

grip upon the corpse, which remained for more han an hour imprisoned in its hideous thraldom, nobody daring to approach the lithe monster, of whose powers such appalling proof had been given. At length it occurred to one of Karolyi's attendants to place a bowl of milk in a cage within sight of the mighty serpent, which slowly unwound itself from the dead body and glided into its den, irresistibly tempted thereto by its favorite dainty. A postmortem examination of the unfortunate athlete's remains discovered no fewer than eighty-seven fractures of his bones, effected by

the spine was disarticulated in several places. Truth is strong in the matter of fashion notes Here is one of its latest:

the constriction of the serpent's coils. His

death must have been almost instantaneous, as

The Crutch and Toothpick Brigade have of late adopted short enats, and shave off the lower part of their whiskers. It is remarkable that this fashion is of very another order of the late of the late

THE CAPTIVE ZULU KING. What Will the British do With the Man who Fought Them So Bravely f

From the Cope Argus. Cetywayo is, though still in the prime of

Cotywayo is, though still in the prime of life, corpulent to a degree, and wholly unaccustomed to the saidle. Besides which, he was accompanied in his flight by devoted women and probably children, as well as devoted men. From a telegram to a contemporary we learn that the party which fell into the hands of Major Marter originally numbered twenty-three, five being women. On the way through the bush at night, eleven of the prisoners tried to escape. Six succeeded in the attempt, and five were shot. The incident is greatly to be deplored. The King himself is now on his way to Marizburg by way of the fatal field of Isandhiwana, where there are now to be seen, happily, no longer any traces of the fray which raged around that memorable hill in the early days of the present year. The question now in everybody's mouth is "What will they do with him?" The idea that Sir Garnet Woiseley has any plan with regard to the King, except to keep him in safe custody, is but idle conjecture. Whether rightly or wrongly, it is generally considered that, however it may be when he is no longer King in his old dominions, there can be no certain peace with Cetywayo restored to his former dignities. His party, we may take it as granted, is eliminated from the peace, and to the shot of his days he will remain a prisoner of the State. It remains only to determine upon his future place of residence, and that is not likely to be within easy reach of the Tugeia. Buckingham Palaces, t. Helena, Robben Island, the Cape Flats, all have been suggested, but we can pretend to no information on the subject. The general desire that he will be treated with all the consideration which is due to the lawful head of a brave nation, whose quarrel with the white man was not of his own seeking. not of his own seeking.

Another Rendering of the Old Song about Paul Jones.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The other tay I saw by your paper that some one was in doubt as to the relationship of the gallant Count Joannes to Capt. 'aul Jones. I have great respect for him, as also great admiration for the first great American Captain who did such noble work on our American ship, Bon Homme Richard. So now I will give you the verses, as I remem-ber hearing my grandfather sing them, sixty years ago

An American frigate, a frigate of fame, With her guns mounted forty, called Richard by name, To critise in the Channel of Old England With a noble commander—Paul Jones was the man. We had not sailed long before we did espy

A large forty four and a twenty so nigh.
With five hundred seamen lie well in the store.
In concert they pursued as from the old English shore. Paul Jones then said to his men every one,
"Let every bold seamen stand true to his sun,
We'll receive a broadshie from this bold Englishman;
Iake true buckskin heroes we'll return it again."

We fought them four glasses, four glasses so hot, That twenty bold seemen lie dead on the spot, and twenty-tour more lie bleeding in gore, While Peruy's loud cannon on the Richard did roar Now the Lion bore down, which the Richard did rake, Caused the heart of bold Percy to quake; Our shot flew so hot it could not stand long, And the undaunted union of Briton came down.

And now we have taken a very rich prize, A large forty-four and a twente likewise. And here's a health to Paul Jones and all his brave crew If you had a French Captain, boys, what would you do Now these are the verses, as near as I can remainer them, after a lapse of so many years. I may have made some mistacks in the names of the ships, but I thought I could help fill up the source.

A GRANDMACHITER OF AN OLD KNICKERBOCKER.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 18.

Maryland Jockey Clab Racca

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The regular annual neeting of the Maryland Jockey Club over the Pinnico ourse will begin on Tuesday next and continue four lays. From present appearances this meeting promises pexcel all previous gatherings at Pimilco. There are wenty-six stables, each including from one to ten horses, on the ground, among which are some of the most noted on the ground, among which are some of the most noted racers from Western and Eastern stables, including many of the late witness at Jersone Park and Leansville. For Tuesday, the first day, four events are on the programme, the principal of which is the Dixie Stakes, for three-year olds, two suites, which closed with seventy-nine nominations. Among the probable staticts for the Dixie Stakes are tice. Learlisted & Harnel and Monitor, Dwyer Bross, Jerselia, Claimugh's Rochester, McGrath's Andrax, Bowen & Co.'s Perceice, B. O. Thomas Aureoic, and Roches Learlisted and Stakes in this race with amount to over \$4,000.

The Yorktown Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 .- The Governors of he thirteen original colonies met in Independence Hall o-day to arrange the details of the centennial anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown. Gov. Haliday of Virginia presided. Resolutions were adopted commending to the neople of the United States such a calchration of the centennial suniversary of the surrender of Count walls at Yorktown as shall bent the historical suniversary of the surrender of Count walls at Yorktown as shall bent the historical suniversal thou; and links a committee of an error cost. State, to be nominated by the Governor thereof, of which committee tow. Hallday shall be chairman, be superisted to make proper arrangements for such celebration. The opinion was freely expressed that the success of the Yorktown celebration would have a powerful tendency to bring about a unity of thought and feeling between North and South. ary of the surrender at Yorktown. Gov. Halliday of

A Schooner Sunk to the Hudson.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 18.-The schooner Catskill sunk in Newburgh Bay last night, with over Stoss brick, by the might boat City of Troy. All hands escaped in a Sawiboat. The steamer's which was injured, and she auchored for all nour to make repairs. The captain of the schooner blames the steamboat, and will ble a proteat. f Catskill, Capt. John Salisbury, was run down and

The Giant and the Tallor. From the London Duth, News,

An action of a singular character was heard a the Brighton County Court yesterday by Mr. Mar-heat. The amount in dispute was trifling, being only airrean shiftings; but the circumstances were exceed-ady novel, and the hearing provoked almost continuous where the state of ce he pand and the amount advertised by the de

it was urred for the defendants that the plantiff had urapped them, and that the contract was made contained on the Bru supervine it, but the Judge decided at the designational made and broken the contract, or he accommodified made and broken the contract, or he accommodified made and the designation of the accommodified made and the designation of the accommodified made and the accommodified mad

The Privy Connellior's Necklace, From the London World. It is the rule of the Lord Chamberlain's office

sold bette Queen's leavelers for variation all the op-posits which are found in the palacratics a Court half-son-set. The day latter the leavester being grants an latter down to the filler and improved for a diamond extract, which his wife had look at the ball the maint chief clerk assured him that no diamond necklare near found; whereupon the hardand proceeded to have the continuous star which he had given for chiace with a description of its various because her historial in disease with much appear a some and little as the boart was taking has be seen for good of the continuous description of the process of the rate of the continuous seen and the continuous seen and good of the continuous seen and the continuous means.

A Clergyman Not Bulldozed.

From the Botton Hernist.

The Bitter with the Sweet. From the D. Paul Pinner Press.

Happy thought: Last day of the walk.-New

BUNBEAMS.

-Brother Dripps has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantowa, Pa, and Brother Stubbs of Philadelphia is crowding the

Central Methodist Church of that city by his new course of attractive lectures on "Pilerim's Progress"

—Next Sunday, Oct. 26, will be the 112th enniversary of old John Street Church in this city. As usual, special services will be held in commemoration of the day. The morning sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University.

... The Baptist Review presents a view of the increase of Haptists which is alarming both to them-selves and to other people. It says that if Haptista, crease in the same ratio they have increased since long erease in the same ratio the world increases at its prosent ratio, in 2100 A. D. everyhody in the world will be Baptists." If such a state of things should come to pay the Baptists themselves will be miserable, for there will be nobody to convert to their way of thinking. They will have to go out of the missionary business and spend their days in religious intolonce.

-Dr. Eggleston of Brooklyn said last Sanday that the Sunday school of his Church of Christian Endeavor is doing a work different, broader, and more ta reaching than any he knows of in the hand. He added that the teachers enter into the every day life of their sends are, follow them home, make friends with them, find situations for them, and help them to grow up good and useful members of the composity. useful members of the community. No clayerapp is used, nor any sensationalism. Lattle money is spent, less is given in rewards than in other schools, and showy speakers and outside attractions are unknown.

—The Baptists of Chicago, particularly those of the First Church, are in a great flutter over the charge of plagnarism which is made scainst the Rev. Dr. Loriner. The trouble arises from the very closs resemblance of a sermon which he presched tast Sunday to one which the Rev. John Parker of London preached some time ago. Dr. Lorimer goes so far as to admit that he had read and admired the sermons of the British Parker, and that he had fallen in love with them sufficiently to remember many of them. Both the admirers and the critics of Dr. Lorimer are concerning themselves greatly on the subject. -The Baptists of Chicago, particularly greatly on the subject.

-In a prosperous suburban Presbyterian church not far from this city, with a membership about 250, only three children have been presented a baptism in the last twelve months. The people are beginning to inquire whether this is from a lack of chil-dren, or whether the marches have grown carcless about infant baptism, or whether the doctrines of the Haptists are making such headway that the baptismal font for there nearly three years, has been called out twice only to perform the marriage service.

-Another large lot of Teloogoo converts s reported as being ready for hantism and admission t the Christian Church. It has not yet been definitely mat-tied as to what shall be done with the untrained ten thousand who recently made profession of their faith. It will be remembered that the Baptists in charge of the Teloogoo mission not long ago made an appeal to their friends in this country for teachers and assistant mis-alonaries to aid in the instruction of the converts. The fear then was that the Roman Catholics might win them to their way of thinking, or that the heating might con-vert them again to heatherism. No adequate provision is yet made for the training and teaching of the "several thousands" who are now awaiting baptism. It is said that the Teloogoos are a people easily impressed, and readily yielding to any new doctrines which people will take the trouble to Leach them. It has been customary to report the mission "in a state of great presserity."

-The Sunday school children and their teachers have a pleasant task before them to-day in the study of "The Triumphs of Faith," as recorded in Hebrews xi., 1.10. The opening sentence describes what faith is, "the substance of things hoped for the evidence of things not seen." The lesson then take up inclients in the history of Abel, Enoch, Noah, and Abraham. It was by faith that Abel offered a sacrifice which was a cepted when Cain, who brought his sacrifice in a dis-agreeable spirit, was rejected by God. Encen lived such a life of faith that he was taken to heaven without the pain of dying. Nouh's faith led him to obey God in build. ing the ark and providing against the floot. Faithful Abraham came at God's command all the way from Mesopotamia to Canaan, where he hyed as a stranger, and laid the foundation of a permanent inheritance to his descendants. The lesson might well be continued through the whole chapter but for exceeding the cus-tomary length. The chapter should be read, for the cases of the other worthies stentioned in it are such as should be closely studied in connection with those already mentioned. The summing up of the teaching concerning all these faithful men and western is found in he beginning of the next chapter: " Looking unto Jesus

the author and finisher of our faith. -The Rev. Archibald McCullagh, who was associated with Brother Crosby in the prosecution of Tal-mage, preached last Sunday on theatres and daucing. He said he knew that some good men attend the theatre. To the question, "Now, is there say harm in going to the theatre?" he answered: "I can conceive of the thea tre being mode as safe a resort and as profitable a surce of angusement as either the lecture or the concert. I be-lieve many who have read the plays of Shakespeare have understood them far better after they have seen them acted on the stage by accomplished artists, who, by the aid of natural secucity and coatume, as well as sinded tones, looks, and restures, brought the whole play before the eye with historic accuracy." As to dancing, Mr. Mo. Cullagh said: "I can see no sin and no imprepriety in young people of both sexes who are known to ench other, when they meet tegether to spend a social evening, spending a portion of the time in dancing. Such samps ment I believe is just as innecent and just i cordance with the distrines and practices of a majority of the young Presbyterians of Brookien. Put there are old-tashround and hard-headed brethen who told directly the opposite views, and who maintain them with great persistence and some of these men control great voting power in the Probyberica.

-Although the poems of the Rev. Horatins Bonar have become favorably known throughout the reliaious world, his presching does not seem to find favor with any of the American critics who viot his church. He is described as a patriarchal man, with flawing while hair and beard, and with a personal presence which commands and compels attention and respect. But his preaching is hard and dry, and difficult to listen to. The Rev. Dr. Porter of Breeskiya went to hear how a few sun-daysago in his "Chalmers Memorial Free Church," in Elinburgh. Dr. Porter writes of his disappointment. He found Dr. Bowar's manner of delivery slow, dull, and doieful. The reading of a chapter in Isaiah was accom-panied with comments repeated over and over again, with frequent reduptication of words for the sake of emphasis. The sermon exhibited a wonderful canability of the part of the preacher in misreading, misuaderstanding, and misinterpreting. Dr. Bonar runs strong; to Second Advent doctrines, and is an extreme iteralist at to the rebuilding of the Jewish Temple and the restors tion of the Jews. Dr. Porter found no great amount of comfort or refreshment in the sermon. At the time of the memorable Second Advant Conference in this six Dr. Bonar's presence was much desired here. But he objected to the long voyage, and there is now but hitse probability that he will ever cross the secon

-To-morrow will be a lively day in the Prestytery of Branklyn. The brethron are to hold a final meeting to clear the decks for action preparatory to the tering into the great engagement at Jamulea on the following day. The particular indehelty now to be quar-relied over is the signing of the testimony which was taken last spring in the Talmage trial. The law of Prebytery says that this testimony shall be read to the wilnesses who have uttered it, and, on their declaration that it is a correct copy of what they said, must be signed by them. This is not a matter of option, but one from which there is no escape. The present botheration is that aller the trial the brethren, Judges, mry connect, witnesses, accosed and all, weary with waiting and worrying, seal their several ways late the country, and forget all alous getting the to-timeny signed. A committee had been appointed to natend to this business, but the committee ent into the country likewise. During the vacation the brethren have caught many fish, shot much game and taken long journeys by land and by water. Now the holidays are over, and they go to business in a manner which shows their determination to make up for time. Talmage's enemies are bent on having the sould reopen his case, notwithstanding all the codesnessed at law which is set at name it in doing so. The friends are ust as much bent on having the verbet of acquitta stand as it is.

-The Committee of the Clinton Avenue The Committee of the Clinton Avenue Congregations church in Brooklymbas in a very list that in making warefus among the clear for a whole man to succeed the Res Dr. Removing The members have either single or collectively visually man to succeed the Res Dr. Removing The members have either single or collectively visually man to only churches and single the production of the pasture of currying the paints thereof. This may look the coff work but it is clined by the severe. There is the first face to still quiety into the fair when the result of the pasture of the pasture find the little of a still a present amountary. If they are for a removal face in the memority town on satisfacy overman their at the pasture of the first different directions. It is sometimes the first different directions of the surface of the memority of the first direction of the surface of the that notwitestanting their every old. They find by proceedings in the continuous at any rest. Its procedure there is carried that the continuous at accordingly, get out has been seen as partnerses these brettern at the committee has to be entered as for the machine but as it received. confirmation. The rest modulity is very pivet, but the prescher they recommend does not price a success the gentlement of the consistency will any reactions the ideas of the rest in a Considering at the large in the way. However, which is the large practicated on what is much than he had a large practicated on what is much than he had a facility of their polymers. The flow is their selection. The Rev. Irr. Notice is a contented man, a pleasant speaker, and account proof. This accounts the call the superal while one is a sent at his I disposal to keep the wolf iron has now and se fel. Of